KEYNSHAM

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1919.

GEO. GORDON & SON, TYP., 19, OLD KING ST. BRISTOL.

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7, Whiteladies Road,

Clifton, Bristol.

1920.

To the Keynsham Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

In compiling my Annual Report for the year, 1919, I have endeavoured to follow as far as possible the lines laid down by the Ministry of Health in their Memorandum, 9/Med.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

Population :—Census 1911 = Males 4,846 ; Females 5,295 ;
Total, 10,141.

Do. Estimated, 1919 : for death rate 9006 ;
for birth rate 9,382.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

The Keynsham District comprises 14 Parishes, viz. : Keynsham, Brislington, Whitchurch, Queen Charlton, Compton Dando, Marksbury, Priston, Stanton Prior, Newton St. Loe, Corston, Burnett, Saltford, Kelston, and Northstoke. At one end the district is continuous with the City of Bristol, and at the other comes up to the suburbs of the City of Bath, thus forming as it were a connecting link between the two. The town of Keynsham and Brislington village are practically urban in character and contain a large number of residents whose business is in Bristol. The rest of the district contains small scattered villages and is practically entirely rural in character. It is bounded on the north by the river Avon, but the parishes of Kelston and Northstoke lie to the north of that river. From the Avon valley the ground rises fairly rapidly on either side, and the general surface lies fairly high and is undulating or in some parts hilly. The Chew, a small tributary of the Avon, runs through the parishes of Compton Dando and Keynsham, and the Brislington brook, also tributory to the Avon, through Whitchurch and Brislington parishes. The surface allows of fairly rapid drainage of storm-water, but certain

low-lying parts near the Avon, such as Keynsham Hams are liable to flooding. Flooding also occurs at times along the valley of the Chew, and where it passes through Keynsham town the houses on its banks are apt to suffer. The Brislington brook, where it passes through the village of that name, has also invaded some of the houses when in flood.

Geology.—A certain amount of knowledge of the Geology of a district is desirable as bearing on the character of the soil with regard to retention or not of moisture, and the consequent likelihood or not of effect on the health of persons living on it, from damp or ground air rising into their houses. From the character of the soil too, one knows largely what kind of water that soil should yield, and the greater or less possibility of matter from cesspits or other sources of pollution finding its way through the pores or fissures of the soil into wells or springs near. The following is a summary of the Geology :—

Red Marl crops out at Arno's Court estate and continues back nearly to Whitchurch and Queen Charlton villages, taking in the west corner of Keynsham parish : its outline is very irregular. Various irregular outcrops also occur alongside the Penarth Beds in Compton Dando, Marksbury, and Keynsham Parishes.

Penarth Beds.—A thin irregular band separates the Red Marl outcrops above-mentioned from the lower lias, to be afterwards described, and covers a good portion of Queen Charlton parish (the village is on it) ; thence it continues in a thin band towards Keynsham town on one side of the Chew valley, and doubles back on the other side of the valley, still in a thin band, through Burnett, Priston, and Marksbury parishes (Marksbury village is partly on it). Another thin irregular band starts from the bank of the Avon near Saltford village, and runs through Corston and Newton St. Loe parishes, separating an outcrop of Red Marl, on the Avon side of it, from the lower lias beyond.

Lower Lias (Clay and Limestone) occupies the greater part of the parishes of Whitchurch, Queen Charlton, Keynsham, Saltford, Burnett, Marksbury, Stanton Prior, Priston, Newton St. Loe, and Kelston, with outcrops of Midford Sand and Inferior Oölite at Stantonbury Hill, Winsbury Hill, and a larger one occupying part of Newton St. Loe, Priston, and Stanton Prior parishes to the south of the Avon, with still another in Northstoke and Kelston parishes to the north of that river.

The town of Keynsham and the villages of Whitchurch, Priston, Stanton Prior, Burnett, Saltford, Newton, Kelston, and part of the village of Marksbury are on this formation.

Coal Measures.—A large part of the parishes of Brislington and Compton Dando with the villages so named are situated on these. There is also a small outcrop between Corston and Newton villages and the river Avon (Corston village is situated on this outcrop).

ALLUVIUM is found near the banks of the Avon and Chew, with outcrops of river gravel at one or two points in Keynsham and Saltford parishes.

GREATER BATH OÖLITE.—This crops up in a small part of Northstoke parish.

Occupation.—The occupation of the inhabitants in the greater portion of the district is agricultural. Various trade processes are however carried on in Keynsham town and Brislington village, which latter is no longer a village but continuous with the City of Bristol, and urban in character.

The following is a list of works :—

Keynsham—Brass Mills,	employing	40 hands
„ Logwood Mill,	„	20 „
„ Blouse Factory	„	36 „
„ Tangent Wool Factory,	„	50 „
„ Polysulphin Works,	„	27 „
Brislington—Robertson's Jam Factory,	„	300 „
„ Galley's Laundry,	„	25 „

A considerable number of residents at Brislington and Keynsham are employed in various capacities in Bristol.

Sanitary Administration.

(1) The Staff consists of Medical Officer of Health (part time).

Inspector of Nuisances (whole time).

Surveyor (part time).

Medical Attendant to Isolation Hospital (part time).

Matron at Hospital.

Wardmaid „

Hospital Orderly and wife, the former acting as removal officer, and working steam disinfector, &c., and the latter as laundress.

(2) Information as to the Isolation Hospital will be found on page 15.

(3)

SPECIAL ACTS, URBAN POWERS, BYE-LAWS, AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Special Acts.

Infectious Disease Prevention Act, and Public Health Acts Amendment Act, so far as they apply to Rural Districts.

Public Streets Act, 1892, for road at Keynsham.

Urban Powers.

Powers under Secs. 155, 157, 158, P.H.A., 1875, as to new streets and buildings.

Under Sec. 25, P.H.A., as to house without drain.

Under Building in Streets Act, 1888, Sec. 3.

Under P.H.A. Amendment Act, 1890, Sec. 23.

Under P.H.A., Secs. 112, 113, 114, as to offensive trades.

Under P.H.A., Sec. 26, as to building over sewers.

Under P.H.A., Sec. 150, for certain streets.

Under P.H.A., Sec. 44, as to cleansing of footways, pavements, removal of house refuse, cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools.

(In force in Parishes of Keynsham and Brislington.)

Power as to numbering houses throughout the district.

Bye-laws and Regulations.

Bye-laws imposing duty of removal of refuse on occupiers, save in Keynsham and Brislington where it is collected under contract.

Bye-laws with regard to nuisances from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and prevention of keeping animals on premises so as to be injurious to health, in force in Keynsham and Brislington.

Model Bye-laws for Slaughter Houses apply in Keynsham and Brislington.

Bye-laws for cleansing dry privies approved and in force.

Model Bye-laws for New Streets and Buildings in force in Parishes of Keynsham and Brislington.

Bye-laws regulating erection of new buildings in force in the remaining parishes.

Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order sanctioned and in force.

Regulations as to connection of drains with sewers.

No fresh powers obtained this year. Present bye-laws work fairly and are enforced.

(4) Specimens are bacteriologically examined for Diphtheria by the Medical Officer of Health; sputum examinations for Tubercle, of blood for Enteric Fever, and cerebro-spinal fluid, are carried out at the Somerset County Bacteriological Laboratory.

Statistics.

Area of District, 21,406 acres.

Population (census 1911), males, 4,846; females, 5,295; total, 10,141.

Population for 1919 (supplied by Registrar-General), for death rate, 9,006; for birth rate, 9,382.

RATES, 1919.

Death Rate (standardised) - - -	= 11·50.
Birth Rate - - - - -	= 15·88.
Epidemic Disease Rate - - -	= 0·44.
Infant Mortality Rate - - -	= 73·82.

The DEATHS from all causes belonging to your own population, occurring during the year were 124—males, 57, females, 67. Putting on one side the deaths from epidemic disease, mentioned under that heading below, there is nothing special to notice among the causes: as usual "heart disease" (21 deaths), and "cancer, malignant disease" (15 deaths) are well above the other specifically mentioned causes. The death rate, 11·50, is well below that for the whole of England and Wales, viz., 13·80.

The BIRTHS among your own population were 149 in number—143 legitimate and 6 illegitimate—74 being males and 75 females. These 149 births are equivalent to a Birth Rate of 15·88 per 1,000, which, while showing an increase over that of 1918 (viz., 13·88), is still considerably below that for the whole of England and Wales, which is 18·5. The "natural increase in population," *i.e.*, excess of births over deaths is 25.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES caused four deaths; two from measles; one from scarlet fever; and one from diarrhœa under two years of age. The Epidemic Disease Rate for 1919 is 0.44.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The deaths under one year of age were 11 in number, equivalent to a "Rate of Infant Mortality" of 73·82 per 1,000 births: this rate is well below that for the whole of England and Wales, viz., 89. Three, or just under one quarter of the above 11 deaths were illegitimate children.

Appended to this report is a Table showing the Causes of Death during 1919, and another Table giving the cases of Infectious Disease notified.

Water Supply.

During the year one new and two old houses have been supplied with Company's water. Six samples have been bacteriologically analysed at the County Public Health Laboratory, and one well has been closed.

A considerable portion of the district is supplied by the Bristol and West Glo'ster Water Companies, and several of the villages have local public supplies; but there are still many wells in the more rural parts which cannot be dispensed with.

KEYNSHAM.—This parish is chiefly supplied by the West Glo'ster Water Company, as is also the hamlet of Chewton-Keynsham. During the summer the water was cut off at night, but there was no great cause for complaint of shortness of supply.

BRISLINGTON.—Supplied by Bristol Waterworks Company. Supply good; no complaint.

CORSTON.—The local public supply was severely taxed at times, but there was no great shortage: the collecting tank has recently been cleaned out. The West Glo'ster supply to Hill House was very intermittent and caused complaint.

COMPTON DANDO.—Water supply to this village is not satisfactory. Nearly the whole population is dependent on wells, dry walled and liable to pollution from gardens, and not infrequently from sewage. At Compton Common this summer many houses were without their own supply and water had to be fetched from a distance. The water from the public tap near the school is not satisfactory. A local public supply is badly wanted; water is plentiful, but to provide such supply would be an expensive matter.

BURNETT.—The local public supply has been fairly satisfactory considering the long drought.

KELSTON.—The public supply has been good.

MARKSBURY.—There has been no shortage. The condition of the spring supplying the greater part of this village, and of the wells supplying the remainder has been fully dealt with in annual reports up to 1915. The spring showed signs of pollution, and the wells were generally contaminated. Attempts were made to find another supply but unsuccessfully, and negotiations were entered into with the Clutton District Council for a supply from their mains, but owing to the war the matter

dropped. Fresh samples of the spring should be taken, and the question further considered if necessary.

NEWTON ST. LOE.—Supply fairly satisfactory so far as public.

NORTHSTOKE.—The Council's supply here has been satisfactory. Provision of another standpipe would be an advantage.

PRISTON.—Nothing has been done to extend this supply as recommended in 1911. Some of the houses are so far from standpipes that they might be considered unfit for habitation as houses without a supply. The water is good. This supply has recently been sold, and as the purchaser can charge a water rate he should be notified that more standpipes are needed and requested to provide them.

QUEEN CHARLTON.—Partial local public supply. Shortage of water here was complained of in 1914, and the water was also then, and in 1915, found to be polluted. During the past year the supply stood the drought beyond expectations. Fresh samples should be taken with a view to further action if required.

SALTFORD.—West Glos'ter supply. No complaint of shortage in the village was received, but the upper part of the Glen was short at times.

STANTON PRIOR.—Piped supply from spring, provided by owner, good and fairly convenient for users.

WHITCHURCH.—The West Glo'ster supply here has been quite unsatisfactory and the cause of much complaint during October, November and December. Constant shortage occurred and some houses on the higher level were without water for ten days in succession. It was hoped that shortage which occurred here some years ago would have been obviated by the storage tank then provided, but it is alleged that this year the tank itself has been empty for considerable periods. The Water Company's reply to frequent representation and remonstrance is to the effect that the trouble has been due to drought. This defence appears weak, and seems to show that they have not enough water to supply their area properly. The matter is serious, because many polluted wells were closed here when the Company's mains were laid, and I believe some of these wells had to be re-opened and used. I do not think your Council should let the matter rest; it would appear the duty of the Company to find a remedy for what is undoubtedly a serious condition of affairs.

The following Table, brought up-to-date from my report for 1914, gives the principal points with regard to the water supply of the whole district.

WATER SUPPLY.—Keynsham Rural Sanitary District.

Name of Parish and population	*Nature of Supply*	*Pumping or Gravitation*	*Storage*	*Method of Supply*	*Sufficiency*	*Purification Processes*	*Financial*	*Area supplied.*
Erislington Population: 1911—3,238.	Bristol Water Works Co. ..	Gravitation.	No local storage ..	House taps on mains .. Constant supply.	Ample.	Settling reservoir and sand filters.	?	Whole village. Some wells still remain, specially in rural parts of parish.
	Some wells on coal measures	..			..	..	..	..
Burnett .. Population: 1911—71.	Local spring in field, grazing land. Lower lias (clay and limestone).	Pumped by oil engine and then gravitation.	Galvanised tank in village.	Gravitation from tank to stand-pipes in iron pipes. Constant supply.	Ample.	None.	?	Whole village.
Compton Dando Population: 1911—286.	One public tap from local spring. Wells. Coal measures.	Gravitation.	Small brick and cement covered tank below ground for spring water.	One public tap .. Supply apt to fail at tap.	Not sufficient.	None.	?	..
Corston .. Population: 1911—360.	Local spring in agricultural land. Lower lias (clay and limestone).	Gravitation.	Brick and cement tank, arched, about 5,000 gals.	Iron pipes from tank to 3 stand-pipes (more required). Constant supply.	Quantity ample.	None.	?	Village.
	West Gloucester Water Co.	Do.		House taps on mains ..	Insufficient.	?	?	..
Kelston .. Population: 1911—179.	Local springs in agricultural land. Lower lias (clay and limestone).	Gravitation.	Small tank ..	Iron pipe to public fountain. Stand-pipes required. Constant supply.	Quantity ample.	None.	?	Whole village, from various springs.
Keynsham and Chewton Keynsham Population: 1911—3,720.	West Gloucester Water Co., derived from old coal workings.	Gravitation.	No local storage ..	Iron mains and house taps. Supply constant.	Short.	?	?	Whole town of Keynsham and practically whole hamlet of Chewton Keynsham.
	Some wells on lower lias (clay and limestone).	..				..	..	Some wells still remain.

Marksbury Population : 1911—224.	Local spring? origin. Lower lias (clay and limestone). Wells.	Ram forces spring water through iron pipe to upper part of village.	None		Quantity sufficient.	None.	?	Whole village.
Newton-St.-Loe Population : 1911—321.	Local spring in agricultural land. Lower lias (clay and limestone). Wells in outlying parts.	Gravitation.	Brick and cement tank, arched, about 3,000 gals.	Iron pipes to stand-pipes. A few house taps. Supply constant.	Ample.	None.	?	Whole village.
Northstoke and Swinford Population : 1911—791.	Two local springs in agricultural land. Probably in inferior oolite. Local spring	Gravitation. Gravitation.	Two small brick covered tanks. Small brick covered tank.	Iron pipes from tanks to stand-pipes. Iron pipes to stand-pipes. Supplies constant.	Ample. Do.	None. None.	? ?	Whole village. Whole hamlet.
Priston .. Population : 1911—267.	Local spring in agricultural land. Lower lias (clay and limestone).	Gravitation.	Small tank at spring.	Iron pipes to stand-pipes. A few house taps. Supply constant. Further stand-pipes required.	Ample.	None.	?	Whole village.
Queen Charlton Population : 1911—90.	Well (probably spring) and supplementary shallow well in agricultural land. Red marl. Some wells.	Pump to tanks and gravitation.	Two galvanised-iron covered tanks in well-house ; floor of house cemented.	By iron pipes to house taps. Supply liable to failure.	Insufficient.	None.	?	Part of village.
Saltford .. Population : 1911—590.	West Gloucester Water Co. Lower lias.	Gravitation.	No local storage ..	House taps on mains. Constant supply.	Short.	..	..	Whole village. Very few wells remaining.
Stanton Prior Population : 1911—89.	Local spring in agricultural land. ? Lower lias. ? Inferior oolite.	Gravitation.	Small tank at spring.	By iron pipe to stand-pipes. A few house taps. Constant supply.	Ample.	None.	?	Whole village.
Whitchurch Population : 1911—560.	West Gloucester Water Co. Wells. Lower Lias.	Gravitation.	Small local storage tank	House taps on mains. Supply constant.	Short.	..	..	Available to whole village. Several wells remain.

Sewerage, Drainage, and Excrement Disposal.—The district being mainly rural the sewerage systems are not numerous. Sewers only exist at Keynsham town, Brislington, Saltford, Priston, and Newton St. Loe.

Brislington.—The sewers here (between 4 and 5 miles in length) have acted well. Temporary obstruction occurring in two places was removed, and steps taken to avoid recurrence of the trouble.

Keynsham.—The system here (about 5 miles in length) has worked satisfactorily on the whole, but 60 feet had to be relaid, and tenders for the diversion of the sewer at Chew Bridge and repair to portion at Keynsham Hams have been accepted.

Saltford.—No complaint of or trouble from the sewers here has arisen during the year. A small extension has been made.

Newton St. Loe.—The sewers here have worked satisfactorily and there has been no complaint.

Whitchurch.—The dry privy system in this village has worked satisfactorily.

Excrement Disposal.—Improvement in this matter in the smaller villages and more rural parts is of slow growth. Efforts to replace cesspit privies by other and better arrangements, such as dry privies, are continued, and during the past 12 months 4 new ones have been constructed. Seven new W.C.'s have been made, and repairs (new pans, &c.) carried out in 6 W.C's.

House Drainage.—Plans for the drainage of all new buildings have to be passed by your Surveyor or Inspector before the drains are constructed, and the drains are tested before being covered in. Eight drains have been repaired or cleansed, 5 relaid with pipes, 9 trapped or ventilated, 9 new pipe drains have been laid, 7 new W.C's provided, and 4 dry privies constructed.

Bath Sewage Works.—The nuisance caused by these works situated in the parish of Saltford has continued in more or less pronounced form throughout the year. Numerous complaints have been received from the inhabitants of Swinford, Northstoke, Kelston, and Saltford, and representations have frequently been made by your Council to the Bath Corporation with requests for abatement of the trouble. Early in the year a Local Enquiry was held at the works and certain suggestions for alteration in method of dealing with the sewage were subsequently made by the Local Government Board. These the Bath Authorities are carrying out, but so far the work done does not seem to have made any appreciable improvement.

Scavenging and Removal of Refuse.—Periodical removal of refuse, twice a week, under contract, has been continued in Keynsham town and Brislington during the past year; street watering is also carried out in these places during the summer.

In the rest of the district the duty of removal of refuse is imposed on occupiers by bye-law.

Infectious Disease

(Prevalence of and control).—

Notifications: Scarlet Fever, 5; Diphtheria, 20; Enteric Fever, 2; Pneumonia, 10; Dysentery, 1; Erysipelas, 2; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 16; other Tubercular disease, 1; Malaria, 5; Measles, 86; German Measles, 4. Total = 152.

Speaking generally the year has been exceptionally free from infectious disease, and there has been no epidemic save that of Measles during the last quarter at Keynsham.

Smallpox.—No case notified.

Vaccination.—I have received from the Vaccination Officer the following information relating to the year, 1919:

(1) No. of Primary Vaccinations by Public Vaccinator = 47.

(2) Ditto Re-vaccinations = 0.

(3) Exemptions granted = 71.

"During the year, 1919, both Vaccinations and Exemptions are about the average of the previous year or two." The above figures speak for themselves, and show that the neglect of vaccination which had been increasing for some years before the War still continues.

There is no doubt that efficient vaccination is the one protection against Smallpox, and the fact that the number of unvaccinated among your population is steadily and rapidly growing raises grave fears as to what may happen should Smallpox, when introduced into the district, get out of hand. If it did so there can be little doubt that a heavy toll would be taken of the unvaccinated children. Every grown-up person can, if he chooses, protect himself against Small-pox, but these unfortunate children have no voice in the matter, and it is upon them that the full force of an epidemic would fall, causing terrible suffering and mortality. This increasing neglect of vaccination is practically universal throughout the country, and it is difficult to understand why, when the Government is urging all possible measures for the protection of infant life and the raising of a healthy race, it should allow to continue the grave risk of killing, or injuring in health, large numbers of children which is incurred by permitting the one protection against Smallpox to be voluntary and not compulsory.

Scarlet Fever.—There have only been 5 cases: one during the first, none during the second, and 3 during the third quarter. Of these, three at Brislington, were isolated cases at considerable intervals; the other 2 were imported from Barry, S. Wales, into Keynsham town. During the 31 years I have been Medical Officer of Health I have never known so few cases of this disease. There was one death.

Diphtheria.—Of the 20 cases notified: 1 was at Brislington during the first quarter; no case arose in the second quarter; 15 occurred during the third quarter: 13 in Brislington and 2 in Keynsham; in the fourth quarter there were 4 cases: 1 in Brislington and 3 in Keynsham.

During the second quarter the disease threatened to become epidemic in Brislington, but the danger was averted by prompt removal of cases to hospital and bacteriological examination of contacts, with the usual precautions of exclusion from school, disinfection, and freeing of cases only after bacteriological freedom had been ascertained. Towards the end of the year there seemed a tendency to spread of the disease in Keynsham town. Adoption of the measures indicated above will it is hoped check this tendency. Seventeen out of the 20 cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital. There was no death.

ANTITOXIN.—Similar arrangements to those in former years have been in force. The two depôts are still in use, and 66,000 units have been issued during the year, 46,000 of which have been used at the Isolation Hospital. Only 20,000 therefore were used in private practice. It would be a great advantage if medical men would remember that Antitoxin can be readily obtained, and that it is essential that it should be given in the first 3 to 4 days. Every day's delay lessens its usefulness, and when patients are admitted to hospital on the 6th, 7th, or even a later day, without having received Antitoxin, their chance of recovery is greatly lessened, and neither the patient nor the hospital doctor gets a fair chance.

Enteric Fever.—One case occurred in Keynsham town during the second quarter; and a man living at Newton St. Loe was notified from the Bath War Hospital, where he was an inmate during the 3rd quarter. No cause for either of these cases was discovered.

Pneumonia.—Four cases of Influenzal-Pneumonia and 4 of acute Pneumonia were notified from Brislington in the first 3 months of the year; and two of acute Pneumonia at widely separated points during the last quarter.

Dysentery.—One case of Amœbic Dysentery contracted in India, in 1917, was notified. The patient was not concerned in handling food.

Erysipelas.—Two cases were notified, neither of which was of any interest or importance.

Malaria.—Five cases notified: all were contracted abroad, all were under treatment, and in none were there specially dangerous surroundings.

Measles.—The district was free from this disease up to November with the exception of one case at Keynsham during the 1st quarter. In November a sharp outbreak occurred in Keynsham town, several cases being notified practically together, and 80 cases were heard of up to 31st December, when notification ceased. There was no special school or class incidence, but the Infant school was closed by the County Education Authority on account of diminished attendance from 22nd November to 15th December, and the Parochial school from 12th December to the Christmas holidays on similar grounds.

Public notices as to the precautions which should be taken with regard to Measles were posted in the town, precautionary leaflets were freely distributed, and exclusion from school of cases and contacts who had not previously had the disease was required.

One case arose at Brislington in December, 3 at Queen Charlton, and one was imported into Newton St. Loe. There were 2 deaths.

Compulsory notification of Measles ceased on 31st December, 1919, and the question whether any real good was secured by notification naturally arises. As far as I am able to judge, the idea that Measles is a disease of little consequence, requires little care, and is the natural inheritance of all chidren, which was so generally prevalent, has been shaken. Placing it on an equality with such diseases as Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, by requiring its notification, appears to have made many think the disease must be more serious than they imagined. The doctor seems to be more often called in, and more care during convalescence seems to be taken. I cannot see that notification has enabled us to keep any firmer hand on the spread of the disease.

In all notified cases full enquiry is made at the houses, and results reported to me. The usual precautions were taken. Printed instructions, stating the precautions necessary to avoid spread of infection, as well as notices requiring disinfection, were sent to the occupiers. Notices were also sent to Schools, requiring the exclusion of children from infected houses. The absence, bacteriologically, of the Diphtheria bacillus was ascertained before cases were considered free from infection. In all cases, thorough disinfection was carried out, except in those of Measles and Erysipelas, where thorough room cleansing was deemed sufficient.

Whooping Cough.—There was an outbreak of this disease at Keynsham town in May, and the County School Medical Officer closed the Infant School on account of diminished attendance from 17th May to the 9th June; this order for closure was cancelled on 28th May. No death occurred.

Diarrhœa.—No prevalence of summer Diarrhœa came to my knowledge: one death occurred under 2 years of age.

Influenza.—Eight deaths were ascribed to this disease, but there does not appear to have been any severe epidemic prevalence.

Tuberculosis.

For dealing with this disease I may here state shortly that satisfactory arrangements have been made to cover the points set out under the following heads:—

1.—Bacteriological Examination free of charge.
2.—Provision of Sputum Flasks and Disinfectant.
3.—Means for detection of early or doubtful cases.
4.—Means for detection of Contact cases.
5.—Provision for Notification of Change of Address.
6.—Immediate information by the Registrar to me of any death from Phthisis.
7.—Disinfection.

Only 17 primary notifications were received (as against 38 in 1918); 11 cases being males and 6 females. The following Table divides these cases into Pulmonary and other, and gives the age groups in which they occurred.

	0-1		1-5		5-15		15-25		25-35		35-45		55-65		*Totals*
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Pulmonary					6	2	1	1	3	1	1			1	16
Other ...								1							1

The distribution of cases was as follows:

Keynsham - - - - -	6
Brislington - - - - -	6
Corston - - - - -	3
Whitchurch - - - - -	2

The greatest incidence of Tuberculosis is thus seen, as might be expected, to be upon the practically urban parts of Keynsham and Brislington, the really rural parts showing few cases.

There were 4 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculous, and one from Tuberculous Meningitis.

The notified cases are all visited, and afterwards kept under observation by the Tuberculosis Visitors of the County Council, who, by arrangement with the County, act for this purpose as Officers of the District Council.

Your Inspector also visits Tuberculosis cases from time to time. Several have been supplied with sputum flasks and nearly all notified cases with disinfectant regularly.

Only three of this year's cases were removed to Sanatoria for treatment, two from Keynsham and one from Whitchurch.

Disinfection after death or removal from Tuberculosis cases is carried out by boiling at home all articles capable of thus being dealt with, removal of bedding, etc., to steam disinfector, spraying the whole room and furniture with Izal, and stripping and re-papering or recolouring walls where it appears to be required. Such disinfection has been carried out this year after every case of death and after 15 removals.

Venereal Diseases.

Arrangements for dealing with such diseases have been made by the Somerset County Council for

1.—Laboratory examinations for diagnosis, and the help of the County Medical Staff in taking specimens for examination, should their help be required.

2.—Treatment at certain centres, not only at the Hospitals at Bristol, Bath, Taunton, and Yeovil, but also at certain of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries, so that the rural population may receive treatment within reasonable distance of their homes.

Medical men desiring treatment for a suspected or actual case of Venereal Disease should communicate with the County Medical Officer

of Health or the Venereal Officer of their area. The names and addresses of these Venereal Officers are :—

Dr. A. E. Remmett Weaver, Health Department, Boulevard, Weston-super-Mare.
Dr. W. G. Parker, 15, Belvedere West, Taunton.
Dr. S. L. Brimblecombe, Martock.
Dr. H. T. Rossiter, 26, Charles Street, Bath.
Dr. Coote Hibbert, Shepton Mallett.

The days and times of the existing Clinics are :—

Bristol General Hospital.

Men.		Women.	
Monday - -	6.30 p.m.	Monday - -	6.30 p.m.
Thursday - -	6.30 p.m.	Friday - -	1.30 p.m.
Friday - -	1.30 p.m.		

Bristol Royal Infirmary.

Tuesday - -	6.0 p.m.	Monday - -	6.0 p.m.
Wednesday -	6 0 p.m.	Wednesday -	6.0 p.m.
Thursday - -	12.0 noon.	Saturday - -	12.30 p.m.
Friday - -	6.0 p.m.		
Saturday - -	12.30 p.m.		

Bath Royal United Hospital.

Friday - -	5.0 p.m.	Tuesday - -	5.0 p.m.
Saturday - -	5.0 p.m.		

The above are the Hospitals to which patients from Keynsham district have fairly easy access.

3.—Supplies of Salvarsan substitutes can be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer; *only* by medical men who can produce satisfactory evidence of training or experience in the administration of these drugs.

4.—Education of Patients :—A supply of leaflets on these diseases, to be given to patients, *after* direct personal advice, can be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Isolation Hospital.

The Hospital has been in use practically throughout the year, and the following report on the year's work has been furnished by the Hospital Medical Attendant, Dr. Willett :—

REPORT FOR **1919.**

"Admitted, 18.—Scarlet Fever, 1; Diphtheria, 17. Average stay in Hospital : 8 weeks, 3 days. Deaths : nil.

Three of the Diphtheria cases were very ill and suffered from complications : one developed Chicken Pox three days after admission and also suffered from paralysis of lower extremities; the 2nd was very septic and had facial paralysis from birth; the 3rd, ill-nourished and undergrown, suffered from paralysis of eyes and legs, and suppurating glands.

There were 2 "Carriers," 1 of which had profuse nasal discharge. All cases made a good recovery.

There was a marked improvement in the cleanliness of the children admitted, only 3 had Pediculosis.

The type of case admitted lately seems to be one of rather more virulent infection than previously.

If patients were sent into hospital earlier or Antitoxin were given earlier, not only would the average stay in hospital be materially reduced but the risks run by the patients would be much less. In conducting the treatment I am much hampered by the fact that serum has so often not been given early enough to exert its power; cases come in so often after having being ill for several days without receiving Antitoxin.

I have given scores of Prophylactic injections but I cannot recollect seeing a case of serum disease, although a few cases have had rashes after injection for treatment.

I am much struck by the fact that so many cases show enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and also that many of the children are poorly nourished, very pale, and delicate looking: I cannot help regarding these facts in the way of cause and effect."

(Signed) GEORGE WILLETT,
Medical Officer, Keynsham Isolation Hospital.

The hospital building has been maintained, certain slight improvements in arrangements made, and considering that the structure is of a "temporary" nature, consisting of 1 two-ward block and offices, it has answered its purpose quite well. The main drawback to the usefulness of the hospital is that when in use for one infectious disease one hesitates to admit cases of another infectious disease into the same block, although, owing to the Matron thoroughly understanding the "separate" method of nursing, cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria have been treated in the same block (under pressing necessity) without any transference of disease. It is not so much the fear of disease transference under proper nursing conditions which makes another block desirable, as the difficulty of proper separation of the sexes when two diseases have to be dealt with in the same block.

As pointed out in previous Reports removal of patients is now constantly asked for, expected, and, especially under the present crowded conditions of house life, required, and we now much more frequently have times when both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria require isolation simultaneously.

The Matron (Miss Boyes), who was appointed in 1915, has carried out her duties most satisfactorily, and it is largely due to her efforts under the superintendence of the Medical attendant, that the success of the Hospital is due.

Steam Disinfector and Disinfection. — The disinfector, which is situated at the Hospital, and is a Portable (so called) Steam Disinfector, made by Goddard, Massey & Warner, has

again proved of great value. During the year 385 articles have passed through the machine. This is a small number but the number of cases requiring disinfection was also small. Articles capable of such disinfection are boiled at home : a large number were so dealt with.

Rooms are now disinfected with Izal or cylin spray, which has replaced the old method of sulphur fumigation. In many cases, where rooms in old cottages have to be dealt with, the use of sulphur is almost impossible, as the fumes pervade the house. The new method is quite as, if not more, effectual, and certainly more comfortable to the inmates.

Ambulance.—Has proved quite efficient.

Disinfecting Van.—Has answered all requirements well.

Bacteriological Examinations.—The specimens examined this year were 85. All the specimens examined were for Diphtheria.

HOUSING.

Special inspection of fresh houses has been practically in abeyance, but is now being resumed.

Visits to houses during repairs, &c. : 165.

One notice of intention to serve Closing Order for a house at Stockwood, Keynsham, served. The owner is prepared to carry out necessary work and has begun to do so.

One house at Corston extensively repaired.
One ,, ,, Newton St. Loe extensively repaired.
Four ,, ,, Keynsham ,, ,,

Repairs are being carried out to many houses at Priston, Corston, Kelston, Newton St. Loe, Northstoke ; and minor repairs in other parishes.

Reference to the Surveyor's Report (page 24) will show what progress has been made with the Housing Schemes, which provide for 136 new houses in 10 out of the 14 parishes.

The condition of the various parishes with regard to housing is as follows :—

Brislington.—Shortage of houses caused by lack of building, with consequent overcrowding, which cannot be dealt with satisfactorily until accommodation is provided. A scheme is proposed for building 30 new workmen's dwellings.

Fitness :—General fitness, fair, but there are about 30 houses in bad condition, a detailed report on these, with number of occupants, will be shortly presented.

Water :—Bristol Water Work's supply.

W.C's, etc. :—Principally water closets.

House refuse :—Collected.

BURNETT.—No shortage, and cottages in fair condition. Piped water supply, source good, but examination of samples from services have sometimes proved unsatisfactory.

Closet accommodation :—E.C's and cesspits, with few w.c's.

COMPTON DANDO.—There is a demand for workmen's houses, and a scheme for building six houses is being dealt with.

General fitness of houses is fair, but about six are in bad condition, and will be fully reported on shortly.

Water supply : Partly piped, and partly from wells and springs.

Closet accommodation :—Principally e.c's and cesspits.

CORSTON.—There is a demand for houses in this parish, and a building scheme to provide four or five is in progress. Two old houses are being reconstructed.

General fitness not satisfactory, 10 to 12 houses in bad condition (repairs to some are being carried out, 1920).

Water :—Piped supply with standpipes; the analysis of source and upper standpipes has usually been satisfactory, but the last analysis was not. Since then the supply tank has been cleansed.

Closet accommodation :—Some w.c's, e.c's and cesspits.

KELSTON.—Demand for more houses with three bedrooms, and a scheme for the erection of four is in hand. The condition of the houses here is fair generally, but at Kelston Mill nine houses are in very unsatisfactory condition, and four of these are void, probably through disrepair.

Water supply :—Good, portion of houses have piped supply, and others take theirs from public fountain at roadside.

Closet accommodation :—Few w.c's, others cesspits and e.c's.

KEYNSHAM.—Shortage of houses owing to lack of building. Land has been acquired, and a scheme for the erection of sixty houses is in progress. Cases of overcrowding could not be dealt with effectively owing to shortage of houses; living rooms in many cases were used as bedrooms, thus restricting the living room accommodation.

The general standard of housing for the working class is not very satisfactory, and about 50 houses are in bad condition; these will be fully reported upon later.

Water supply :—West Glo'ster Water Co.'s supply.

W.C. accommodation :—Principally water closets.

House refuse :—Collected.

MARKSBURY.—No special shortage of houses. About five are in bad condition, and the general condition of others is moderate.

Water :—Supply from spring.

Closet accommodation :—E.C's and cesspits.

NEWTON ST. LOE.—No special shortage of houses, and the owner of the parish, Earl Temple, has promised to provide what is necessary. Six or seven houses are in bad condition, and others need repairs.

Water :—Piped supply, quality satisfactory, but another standpipe is needed.

Closet accommodation :—Some w.c's, others e.c's and cesspits.

NORTHSTOKE WITH SWINFORD.—There is a demand for houses at Swinford (a Hamlet of Northstoke), and land has been acquired for erecting two at the bottom of Northstoke Hill. Three houses in Northstoke village are not in good condition; the majority are moderately good.

Water :—Supply good, one more standpipe required in Northstoke village.

Closet accommodation :—E.C's and cesspits principally.

PRISTON.—There is a demand for houses, and land has been acquired for erecting eight. A coal mine has been sunk in this village recently, which will add materially to the need for houses. The whole of the property here has changed hands, many of the occupiers of cottages are now owners. In several cases two cottages have been made into one, and three into two, thus reducing the number. A good deal of repairing has also been carried out.

Water supply :—Good, but additional standpipes needed.

Closet accommodation :—Principally e.c's and cesspits.

QUEEN CHARLTON.—There is a necessity for a few workmen's houses, and a scheme for two is approved. The agent of the estate has also promised to convert a large house into two cottages. Three or four of the existing cottages are in bad condition—those known as the Poor Houses (3) are the worst.

Water supply :—From two wells, pumped to supply tank with windmill. (*Vide* under heading, "Water").

Closet accommodation :—Principally e.c's and w.c's.

SALTFORD.—Shortage of houses with three bedrooms, only about one-fifth of the houses inspected have more than two. Land has been acquired for eight houses to meet the demand.

General condition of existing cottages fair, but five or six in bad condition.

Water supply :—West Glo'ster Water Co.'s.

Closet accommodation :—Principally w.c's.

STANTON PRIOR.—No great demand for houses owing to isolated position. About six houses are in bad repair, the remainder in fair condition. These belong to the Newton Estate and will be dealt with by owner.

Water supply :—Good (piped supply with standpipes).

Closet accommodation :—Principally e.c's and cesspits.

WHITCHURCH.—A demand for houses for returned soldiers and others. Two bedroomed houses predominate and more with three are required. To meet this demand land has been acquired for eight houses. About eight houses are in bad condition, and although several groups of cottages are very good, the remainder are not very satisfactory.

Water supply :—West Glo'ster Water Co.'s supply. (*Vide* under heading, "Water").

Closet accommodation :—Principally w.c's and e.c's.

General :—At present ten cases of overcrowding are known in Brislington and Keynsham, five in each parish. The situation at Brislington has been relieved somewhat since the armistice, as a large number of workmen were discharged from the Constructional Works. It is practically impossible to deal with these cases under existing conditions.

Overcrowding in the rural parishes is rather on the basis of more than two occupants to each room than statutory overcrowding, and a return of the number under that heading was furnished sometime ago.

There is also great difficulty in getting general repairs done, owing to lack of labour and cost of material.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The whole of the work under this heading, as outlined in the various circulars of the Local Government Board and the Ministry of Health, and also the inspection of Midwives, is carried out by the Somerset County Council.

FOOD.

Milk.—The Milk supply of the district is chiefly derived from local farms, though a considerable number of houses in Brislington are supplied by dairymen residing in Bristol who obtain their milk from various sources. Speaking generally the supply may be said to be good.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.—

No. of persons entered on the Register	89
„ Cowkeepers	70
„ Inspections made during the year	240

There has been an increase in the number of Cowkeepers owing to the high price of milk.

The dairies are regularly visited, and repairs and improvements carried out when necessary.

Cowsheds dealt with :—

Chewton Keynsham : 3 extensively repaired.
Newton St. Loe : 1 at Home farm rebuilt ; new floors and drainage.
Whitchurch : Fillwood farm, 1 cowshed rebuilt, new floor and drainage.
Repairs to several others have been carried out.

No action in causing examination of cows for Tuberculosis by Veterinary Surgeons has been taken.

Slaughter Houses.—

Number Licensed, 3 } Total, 10.
„ Registered, 7 }

Inspections made, 260.

One new wholesale slaughter house has been licensed this year.

Several of these premises are not well fitted for the purpose, but, as they cannot be licensed, we can only try to have them reasonably kept. They are not visited specially at times of slaughtering. The Inspector holds no special certificate in meat inspection.

Bakehouses.—Number, 9. Condition fair. No underground bakehouses. Whitewashing carried out.

Food-Poisoning.—In August my attention was called by the proprietors to an outbreak of vomiting and diarrhœa occurring among the employés at Robertson's Jam Factory, Brislington. On enquiry it appears that between 40 and 50, out of about 200 employed, suffered from diarrhœa and vomiting varying in severity, commencing between late evening and early morning of Aug. 30th to 31st. The only food of which all partook was minced beef served for lunch on 30th. The meat was fresh stewing beef delivered on 29th, partly cooked that day, and recooked with only onion added on 30th. Some of this mince was forwarded to the Somerset County Public Health Laboratory for examination, but no bacteria likely to have caused the outbreak could be isolated. All the patients recovered in a day or two.

Factory and Workshops Act.

The above Act has at present only a slight application to the district. The works existing are given near the beginning of this Report. No complaint has, so far as I am aware, been received from the Factory Inspector. Most of these works are visited from time to time.

SCHOOLS.

As far as I am aware no special change in the condition of the Schools has taken place since 1914. With the exception of the comparatively modern Keynsham Infant School, the modern Infant School at Brislington, and the new School at Whitchurch, the premises used are the old Church or National Schools, which, speaking generally, fall far short of modern ideas. They are old ; their arrangement, lighting, ventilation, warming, cleanliness, style of desk, arrangement of desk with regard to light, and in many instances the cloak room accommodation require greater or less improvement.

The attention paid to cleanliness is chiefly conspicuous by its absence. In many cases the mode of construction favours the collection of dust, and it seems the custom for floors to be scrubbed once a term, and dry-swept in the intervals. It is obvious that such measures are insufficient. If even an attempt at cleanliness is to be made there should be a weekly scrubbing and a daily sweeping with wet saw-dust. Such measures are however said to be impracticable on account of the cost. The sanitary arrangements, especially at the more rural schools, are in many cases capable of improvement, but as no actual nuisance from them can be alleged no legal pressure to secure amendments can be exercised. The water supply, where a public supply is available, is from such supply, but some schools are supplied by wells.

Surveyor's Report.—From this Report (page 24) it will be seen that building has been practically at a standstill, but that the question of housing has received a great deal of attention, a special Housing Committee having been appointed, and that considerable progress has been made with the various schemes.

Matters requiring attention:—

Marksbury water supply.
Priston water supply.
Queen Charlton water supply.
Whitchurch water supply.

Inspector of Nuisances.—The very great increase of work which has during the last few years devolved upon this officer renders it almost impossible for him, especially during pressure of infectious disease, to carry out his duties as he would wish to carry them out, and it appears to me that the time has come for the Council to consider seriously the advisability of relieving him of some of the routine work, thus leaving him free to pay the required attention to the more specialised and skilled portion of his duties. The appointment of a whole or part time man to work under the Inspector's direction would, I am convinced, be greatly to the advantage of the district.

I desire to thank your Inspector, who has been indefatigable in discharge of duties which are really too much for one man, as well as the medical men practising in the district, for their hearty co-operation and assistance during the past twelvemonth.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. HEAVEN, D.P.H., &c.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Inspector of Nuisances Report,

For the Year 1919. *Keynsham, Somerset.*

	No. of Complaints received during the year	184
	No. of Houses, Premises, &c., inspected under P.H. Acts ...	280
	under H. & T.P. Act, No special inspections	
	No. of re-visits to see that work has been carried out, or for other reasons	170
	Housing re-visits	165
Results of Inspection	No. of Houses or Premises cleansed, repaired, or W. washed under P.H. Acts	108
	No. of Orders issued for Sanitary Amendment of Houses or Premises (not Housing)	21
	No. of Houses disinfected, or to which disinfectants were supplied	80
	No. of Infectious cases visited	113
	Tuberculosis ,, ,, ...	24
	No. of Visits to infectious cases notified and not notified	340
	Out-Patients visited	—
Sewers	No. of New Sewers laid down by Builder	1
	No. of Sewers cleansed or repaired	7
House Drains	No. repaired or cleansed	8
	No. relaid (piped)	5
	No. trapped or ventilated	9
	No. of New Pipe Drains laid	9
	No. of other New Drains laid	—
Privies, Cesspools, and W.C's	No. of Privies cleansed and reconstructed	Nil
	No. of Cesspools cleansed or reconstructed	5
	No. of Cesspools closed	2
	No. of New Cesspools (Septic Tanks)	2
	No. of New W.C's	7
	No. of W.C's, New Pans and Repairs	6
	No. of Dry Privies constructed	4
	No. of Dry Privies converted from Cesspit Closets ...	Nil
Water Supply	No. of Samples of Water taken for analysis ...	6
	No. of Wells closed	1
	No. of *Old* Houses supplied with Company's Water ...	2
	No. of New Wells	Nil
	No. of New Cisterns (soft water)	,,
	No. of Wells or Cisterns cleansed or repaired ...	2
New Houses	No. of New Houses certified as fit for habitation (Saltford)	1
	No. of such Houses supplied with Company's Water ...	1
	No. of such Houses supplied with Wells or Cisterns ...	Nil
	No. of Dairies, &c., inspected	89
	No. of Bakehouses inspected	9
	No. of Slaughter-houses inspected	10
	No. of Factories inspected	2
	No. of Workshops inspected	1
	Overcrowding (cases of) reported	6
	,, ,, abated	2
	No. of Legal Proceedings	Nil

(Signed) GEORGE WATTS, A.S.I.

Surveyor's Annual Report for 1919.

Old Bank Chambers,
36, Corn Street, Bristol.
April, 1920.

To the Chairman and Members of the Keynsham Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

Buildings.—Owing to the cost of labour and materials in the building trade the development of your District during the year 1919 shows no improvement on the three previous years.

Your Council have considered plans only for 11 temporary buildings, and 10 for structural alterations and additions to existing ones, all of which have received your approval.

Plans for the erection of a Church Institute at Brislington have been approved.

Sewers.—60 feet of sewer was relaid at Keynsham.

Tenders have been accepted for the following:—

Diversion of the sewer at Chew Bridge.

Repair of sewer at Keynsham Hams.

The whole of the sewers throughout the district have continued to work satisfactorily.

A temporary obstruction occurred at two positions in the Brislington sewer, and steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence.

Housing Scheme for the District.—Your Council's scheme provides for the erection of 136 houses in 10 out of the 14 parishes as follows :—

Brislington	30	Priston	8
Compton Dando	6	Northstoke	2
Corston	6	Queen Charlton	2
Kelston	6	Saltford	8
Keynsham	60	Whitchurch	8

Sites have been chosen, and lay-out plans prepared and approved, and in most cases terms of purchase have been completed, tenders have also been received for construction of roads and sewers and other works for some of the sites, and are being dealt with by the Ministry.

In the case of Keynsham site the tender has been accepted by the Housing Commissioner for roads and sewers, and the works will proceed forthwith.

Plans and designs for houses have been submitted and approved by your Council and the Housing Commissioner.

Your Council have allocated the various types of plans to the sites in nearly every instance, so that there need be no unnecessary delay in obtainining tenders for the erection of houses for each of the sites, where terms of purchase have been completed.

JOHN BEVAN,
Deputy Surveyor.

TABLE I.

Causes of Death in Keynsham Rural District, 1919.

	Causes of Death	Males.	Females.
	All Causes	57	67
1	Enteric fever	...	...
2	Small-pox	...	...
3	Measles	1	1
4	Scarlet fever	1	...
5	Whooping cough	...	...
6	Diphtheria and croup	...	...
7	Influenza	2	6
8	Erysipelas	...	...
9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	3	1
10	Tuberculous meningitis	...	1
11	Other tuberculous diseases	1	...
12	Cancer, malignant disease	6	9
13	Rheumatic fever	...	...
14	Meningitis	...	...
15	Organic heart disease	10	11
16	Bronchitis	3	7
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	3	2
18	Other respiratory diseases	1	2
19	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	1	...
20	Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...
21	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...
21A	Alcoholism	...	...
22	Nephritis and Bright's disease	3	3
23	Puerperal fever	...	...
24	Parturition, apart from puerperal fever ...	...	...
25	Congenital debility, &c.	2	3
26	Violence, apart from suicide	...	1
27	Suicide	1	1
28	Other defined diseases	19	18
29	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	1
	Special Causes (included above)—		
	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...
	Poliomyelitis	...	...
	Total Deaths of infants under 1 year of age ...	7	4
	Illegitimate	2	1
	Total Births	74	75
	Legitimate	72	71
	Illegitimate	2	4

Population for Birth Rate 9,382
for Death Rate 9,006

TABLE II.

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 up.	Remov'd to Hospital
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	20	...	4	12	3	1	...	...	17
Enteric and Paratyphoid ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1 Bath War Hosp.
Pneumonia	10	...	...	1	2	7	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Policmyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	16	...	...	8	2	5	1	...	...
Other Tuberculosis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Malaria { This Country ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria { Other	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (excluding German)	86	4	16	64	2	...	...	...	...
German Measles	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	152	4	20	93	16	18	1	—	19